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diplomas to twenty-five graduates at Dean Academy the day before heart-failure brought on his death.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Interparliamentary Peace Conference is to be held at Brussels on August 12th and following days. The date of the Peace Congress has been fixed for the 16th of the same month. It will not however be held at Luxemburg, as heretofore announced. Difficulties have arisen making it impossible to hold the Congress there, and arrangements are being made to hold it in another city, which will probably be The Hague, or Scheviningen, a seaside suburb of The Hague.

The proceedings of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, of which we give a condensed summary in this and the following issue of the *ADVOCATE*, are to be published in full by the Executive Committee of the Conference.

Christian Work, in its issue of June 13, contained an interesting letter on the Mohonk Arbitration Conference written by Mr. Marshall H. Bright, the Editor of the paper. Mr. Bright attended the Conference and served very efficiently as its secretary.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale has continued the work of the Mohonk Conference by preaching on the subject of the "English Treaty" to his congregation in Boston after his arrival home. His sermon will be found in the *Boston Commonwealth* for June 15th. Here is an extract regarding the proposed treaty:

"I have a right to say that no community in this world has more power to bring about this result than the half-million people in Boston. It is our business to see that our public opinion and our private effort, in a cause so great as this, keep pace by whatever endeavor with our prayers. For this affair is not, in the first place, the affair of members of Congress, of Parliament, or of the American or English Cabinets. It is the affair of bankers and merchants and manufacturers, of shippers and consignees, of buyers and sellers, of makers and consumers. It is the affair of Chambers of Commerce, of Commercial Clubs, of Trades Unions. Cabinets and Congresses and Parliaments do, in such matters, as their masters bid them."

The Annual Meeting of the London Peace Society, held in Memorial Hall on the 21st of May, was a very successful one. A special feature of the meeting was the addresses of two returned missionaries, Mr. Chalmers from New Guinea, and Mr. Ashe from Uganda. The Business Meeting of the Society was held at the office, 47 New Broad street, in the forenoon of the same day. The Society has reduced its debt from £800 to £500, though there has been a falling off in its receipts the past year. Its active work has been kept up in circulating literature, in holding peace meetings in various parts of

the United Kingdom, in seeking to influence Parliamentary legislation, etc. The Annual Report, prepared by Dr. Darby, gave a comprehensive review of the work of the Society for the year and also of the general condition of the world in reference to the cause of peace. The Report closes by stating that though there is much in the general state of the nations to cause discouragement and anxiety yet "the deeper trend and tendency of things are in our favor." On another page will be found the remarks made at the meeting by the President of the Society, Sir Joseph W. Pease.

The oration of Mr. James H. Mays, given on another page, won first honor over thirty competitors in a recent contest at the University of Michigan, and also took the first place in the oratorical contest of the Northern Oratorical League in which are represented the universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern, Iowa and Oberlin.

Lady Henry Somerset, in addressing the 19th annual Council of the British Women's Temperance Association in London June 17th, spoke of peace and arbitration as follows:

There is every reason to believe that the "War Lord" and his armies have seen their best days. Blood and iron will never be again what Bismarck made them. Even that stalwart soldier by proxy admitted recently that the Anti-Socialist Bill defeated in the Reichstag could by no means do for Germany what the influence of women might effect. It is a new role for the ex-Chancellor and "significant of much"—this falling back upon women in the last hour of need as Germany's defence from socialism. It comes just when it was inevitable, for a bill to give women the ballot has been presented by the Socialists, and their numbers are increasing to such a degree that they will ere long hold the balance of power. No women are more home-loving than the Germans or could be more safely trusted with the ballot. Doubtless in that empire of bayonets the old plea will be even more strongly urged than elsewhere that a woman must not vote because she cannot be a soldier.

But the outcry of "one vote, one sword" is founded on a fallacy. The barbarous tribes that were wont to put women in the van as fighters have all died out. By the process of natural selection, the mothers who are makers of men have been guarded in time of war by all nations that were fit to survive. The women have a greater role than that of fighting; they are the fountain of the race, at which it recruits its losses, perpetuates its hopes, and conserves the results of victories already gained.

The money that men now spend to equip armies, establish arsenals and build great ships of war, would make the earth blossom like a June rose, with recreated joy that should send all the people back to their work

heartly and hopeful with images filling their minds that should give them honest happiness and spiritual exaltation.

Another State has been added to the list of those making provision that labor disputes shall be settled by peaceful means, as far as possible. The Connecticut legislature has passed a bill creating a State board of arbitration and mediation to consist of five persons to be appointed by the governor. All labor disputes within the State may be referred to the board, if the parties so agree. The bill is now in the hands of the governor for his signature, and will without doubt shortly become a law.

Josiah W. Leeds of Seal, Pa., has recently made a careful study of the peace opinions of John Wycliffe, "the Morning Star of the Reformation," and published the results of his study in an article in the *Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) for June 13, which will well repay a careful reading. Wycliffe, like George Fox, got at the real core of the principles of the New Testament on this subject, but his teachings have been quietly set aside by those whom it did not suit to follow them.

The Rosebery Ministry was defeated in the House of Commons on the 21st ult. on a question of the army estimates. Two days later the Cabinet resigned and Lord Salisbury was invited by the Queen to form a new ministry. The new Cabinet is a Conservative-Unionist one, Mr. Chamberlain being a member of it. Parliament is soon to be dissolved and an appeal made to the people.

We trust our peace friends may be wide awake in preparing for the election and may succeed in securing some new seats.

There has been little change during the month in the situation in Cuba. The insurrection seems as strong as ever and the Spanish Government has made no perceptible progress in suppressing it. The troops sent over from Spain are suffering much from disease. Small engagements continue to take place, in which now one side and now the other is victorious, the insurgents quite half the time having the best of it.

On the 21st of June, the longest day of the year, the North Sea-Baltic canal was formally opened by the Emperor of Germany. The scene in the harbor of Kiel was one of great splendor. Besides the hundreds of gaily decked vessels of all other kinds, nearly one hundred warships were there, representing Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Russia, France, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Denmark, Portugal, Turkey and Roumania. This was the greatest array of war-vessels ever brought together in one place.

After the banquet, at which 1066 guests sat down, the Emperor made a speech in which he declared the canal, planned and achieved in peace, now opened to general

traffic. Previously, in laying the keystone, he christened the canal the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, in memory of William the First, and dedicated it to "the weal of Germany and the welfare of nations." Alluding in his speech to the powers represented there, he said that Germany would range this work on the side of those accomplished in the service of peace. Those parts of the speech in which reference was made to peace were most heartily cheered.

It is certainly true that every such work as this great canal is a powerful peacemaker, as it brings the nations into more intimate and intelligent contact with one another.

The London *Spectator* has this to say about the "retiring" of Admiral Meade:

The American Government has performed an act of remarkable courtesy towards that of Great Britain. Admiral Meade, in command of the American squadron off Nicaragua, it appears, expressed publicly his regret that he had no instructions from his Government to resist British action at Corinto by force. This display of feeling was of course most unwise, as it might have involved his Government in a dispute with a friendly Power, and the Naval Department, with many expressions of regret at the loss of so good an officer, "retired" Admiral Meade. That is generous of the Washington Government, and we think our own might take occasion to display equal good feeling by requesting that Admiral Meade should be restored. He has the reputation of a most excellent officer, he has probably got the Monroe doctrine too strongly into his head, and the destiny of England will not be bent aside by a few hot words. Admiral Meade, for all his opinions, waited dutifully for instructions, and his conduct, though it involved a sort of threat, did not involve an insult.

Judge thinks that Don M. Dickinson is the new Don Quixote. Here is its characterization of some of his antics:

"The sword of Don M. Dickinson is continually getting between his legs, and he is in as much danger as if he were aboard a bicycle. And mentally he is worse off still; for the man who suggests a standing army for this country gives evidence that he has even lost his head and doesn't know where to find it.

Hon. Richard Olney, heretofore Attorney-General, has been appointed Secretary of State by President Cleveland. The appointment has given general satisfaction throughout the country. Mr. Olney's service as Attorney-General was very generally approved. It is understood that he was closely associated with Mr. Gresham in council as to the conduct of the State Department, and that he will follow the same general lines of policy in the conduct of our foreign affairs as did his predecessor. Mr. Olney's first service in the new office was to prepare an order forbidding citizens of this country from aiding and abetting the insurrection in Cuba, a thing which had been going on to considerable extent from our southeastern coast, so that complaints were coming from Spain. Judge Judson Harmon of Cincinnati has succeeded Mr. Olney as Attorney-General.

The Harlem ship canal, connecting the waters of the Hudson and the East rivers at New York, was thrown open on the 17th of June. It is six miles long, fifty feet wide and nine feet deep, and thus capable of letting ships of light draught pass through. It has cost two and one half million dollars. It is ultimately to be widened to three hundred and fifty feet and deepened to eighteen.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between Russia and Japan, to go into force four years hence. It is similar to the treaties recently made by Japan with Great Britain, the United States and Italy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

As announced in our last issue, a Conference called for the purpose of promoting public sentiment in favor of the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration met at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., on the 5th, 6th and 7th of June. All of the members of the Conference had been invited by Mr. Albert K. Smiley and his wife and as their guests were entertained during the time of its meetings, three days, at their beautiful Mountain House. The weather was perfect most of the time and, as sessions of the Conference were held only in the forenoon and evening, the afternoons were given up to rowing on the lake or to drives and walks amid the splendid scenery about lake Mohonk and lake Minnewaska. However war-like any of the guests may have felt on their arrival, they all were perfectly subdued and peaceful before the three days were over. The cause of peace and arbitration could not help thriving on such treatment as it received at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Smiley.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5.

In welcoming his guests, Mr. Smiley explained that he had for many years desired to bring about such a Conference. At the advice of friends, conferences on other subjects had been held instead. He believed that the time had now come when important results might be reached by the meeting together of persons of sound convictions, strong opinions and a desire to do good. It was his wish that the deliberations of the Conference should be limited to the subject of international arbitration, or the devising of practical means for the settling of international disputes. All were convinced of the horrors of war and on that subject there would be no need of discussion. The doctrine of "peace at any price" he also did not wish taken up, as on this there would be no agreement of opinion. He desired first of all that our own nation might be able to find a way of settling all her disputes with others by peaceable means, and then induce all others to join her as rapidly as possible. After expressing the wish that, as in the Indian Conferences, the spirit of Christian kindness with frank expression of opinion might prevail in this, he nominated as Chairman of the Conference Mr. John B. Garrett of Philadelphia, who was unanimously elected.

PRESIDENT'S OPENING REMARKS.

MR. GARRETT said on taking the chair that he should enter upon the duties of the position with great reluctance but for the fact that he should be sustained by the unity of purpose of all present. He hoped for great things from the Conference. There never was a more opportune time than the present for considering the issues before us. The work is a permanent, perpetual one so long as sin and contention remain. The cause of humanity and righteousness owed a deep debt of gratitude to their host, whose breadth of view and large heartedness in calling the Conference all must appreciate.

On many branches of the subject of peace there was wide difference of opinion. The subject of how international difficulties are to be settled, on which there was most agreement, would claim the chief attention of the Conference. He hoped the tendency to increase armaments in this country, in imitation of the policy of Europe, would not be overlooked. We ought not to be blind to the increasing spirit of "Jingoism" which had steadily grown since the inception of the Hawaiian difficulties. This was due in part to political jealousies, in part to the fact that we have covered our continent. There is the same ambition on the Pacific as on the Atlantic coast. The people on the southeast were looking askance at Cuba, those on the Pacific coast at the islands to the west. On the north there was a feeling that Canada might as well be brought in, by force, if necessary. He regretted all this, and hoped something might be done to check the growth of this grasping spirit.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

At the close of the Chairman's remarks, Mr. Marshall H. Bright of New York and Miss Martha D. Adams of Boston were chosen secretaries and Mr. Joshua L. Baily of Philadelphia treasurer. A Business Committee was chosen consisting of Dr. Austin Abbott of New York, Rev. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia, Philip C. Garrett of Philadelphia, President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst and Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston.

REMARKS OF BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, having been asked to give some account of what had already been done in peace work and an outline of what this Conference could wisely undertake, said that the great movement for peace among the nations had recently been organizing itself rapidly along many lines. The peace society movement which originated in 1815 had so developed in late years that there were now nearly three hundred peace associations of different kinds. The peace congress movement which began in 1843, after ceasing in 1852 for a time, had since 1889 become a permanent one. This congress gathered together yearly leading peace men from all the civilized nations. The subject of international arbitration received a large share of the attention of the peace societies and the peace congresses. He gave an account of the origin and development of the Interparliamentary Peace Union in Europe which now had a membership of 1200 from the different parliaments of Europe and was doing a great service in breaking down ill feelings between the Continental nations.

One of the most interesting phases of the peace movement was the effort to secure a permanent treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. This movement had gone so far and the realization of this